

## INDULGENCE ASKED

By Capitalists of Seaboard  
From Their Creditors.

## IN A TEMPORARY PINCH

Embarrassment Said to Be Due to Recent  
Course of the Stock Market.  
Statement issued by an Act-  
ing Advisory Committee.

A persistent rumor pervaded the financial district in Baltimore Friday that the local firm of J. Williams Middendorf & Co., and J. L. Williams & Son, of Richmond, Va., were financially embarrassed. Those in interest declined to discuss the matter during the afternoon and evening, but late Friday night, after a conference which lasted several hours, gave out the following statement:

"In view of the extraordinary and unexpected financial situation now existing in New York, Messrs. John L. Williams & Son, of Richmond, Va., and J. Williams Middendorf & Co., of Baltimore, have found it necessary to ask for temporary indulgence of their creditors."

"The undersigned have, at the request of these two firms, consented to act as an advisory committee to examine into their condition and promptly report an appropriate plan of extension. The committee will proceed to the immediate performance of this duty. In the meanwhile they believe it to be to the interest of all concerned that no legal or other steps be taken by individual creditors to complicate the situation, but that the present status should in all respects be maintained for common protection and benefit."

"The above firms estimate that their assets, inventoried at current quotations, exceed their liabilities by a very large amount, which will be naturally augmented by the restoration of normal conditions."

"In view of the official relations of J. L. Williams and J. W. Middendorf with the Seaboard Air Line, they desire to state that neither firm, nor any member thereof, is indebted to that company, and that the Seaboard Air Line railroad will be in no wise affected by the action of their respective firms in this matter."

The statement is signed by D. H. Thomas, D. H. Gordon, R. C. Davidson, J. B. Ramsay and Eugene Tevering, Baltimore; Epps Hutton, Jr., Richmond, Va.; and Frank O. Briggs, Trenton, N. J.

John Skelton Williams, who was in the city, said that the action taken was occasioned by the inability of the two firms mentioned above to collect large sums of money due them and to realize on securities in the present disturbed money markets.

"The value of my firm's assets," said Mr. Williams, "are greatly in excess of all liabilities of every kind, and the present difficulty will be only temporary."

"None of the companies in which my firm and Mr. Middendorf's are largely interested, or with which members of these firms are officially connected will be affected in any way by the action taken today. All of the properties held by us are in excellent and healthy condition and the outlook for them, without exception, is bright and thoroughly satisfactory."

## SCANDAL STILL STIRRING.

More Indictments are Brought in By  
Grand Jury at Washington.

The grand jury of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Friday, brought in three more indictments in connection with the postoffice department investigation. One was a joint indictment against George W. Beavers and State Senator George A. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y. This indictment charges that they entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government.

The other two indictments were against Scott Towers, who has charge of one of the principal sub-postoffice stations in Washington. He is accused of having received a commission on the sale of book typewriting machines to the government.

## INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Subject of Exhaustive Study by New  
National Bureau of Labor.

The bureau of labor, at Washington, will shortly issue the results of an exhaustive study of the increased cost of living during the last few years in relation to the increase of wages.

The results show that there has been a striking similarity between the advance in wages and the increased cost of living, and that neither has gone forward as much as popularly supposed. The current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent is shown to be wide of the mark. It will be nearer 15 per cent.

## GASTON FOR GOVERNOR.

Massachusetts Democrats Hold Con-  
vention and Name State Ticket.

In a harmonious state democratic convention at Boston, Friday, the democrats of Massachusetts nominated their leaders for the campaign of 1913. William A. Gaston, of Boston, being named by acclamation for governor, and Richard Olney, Jr., of Leicester, for lieutenant governor.

## FOLLOWED WIFE TO GRAVE.

Grieving Over Death of His Better  
Half, Bonnell Suicided.

Robert Bonnell, 54 years old, from New York, connected with the land department of the Santa Fe railroad, killed himself at Calverton, Texas, Tuesday because of despondency over the death of his wife. The remains will be taken to New York. He left a note directing his brother in law, Charles Steyn, of Denver, to take charge of his estate.

## Cream of News.

Brief Summary of Most  
Important Events  
of Each Day.

—Negroes of Pine Bluff, Ark., invite former President Grover Cleveland to visit the Normal school at that place, in the event of a trip south by him. Mr. Cleveland says he is not contemplating a trip south just now.

—At the trial of Jim Tillman, at Lexington, S. C., Wednesday, the day was occupied with the taking of testimony of physicians and those who heard the last words of Gonzales.

—The referee in bankruptcy, at Nashville, Tenn., is paying claims against the American Hardware Company, National banks all over the country were creditors of the concern.

—Treasurer Roberts' report to Secretary Shaw shows that the net revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1913, was \$560,396,674 and the total expenditures \$560,099,007.

—In his address to the New England cotton manufacturers, President Walmaley denounced "cotton corners" in vigorous language.

—At Victor, Colo., a military company invaded the office of the union labor paper and arrested the employees on charge of sedition.

—Mayor Carter Harrison declares that the Chicago city hall is full of grafters.

—The labor leaders have issued an address in regard to President Roosevelt's action in the Miller case.

—Five persons were killed and twenty-five injured at Chicago Wednesday by a Wisconsin Central train crashing into a street car.

—Near Philadelphia Wednesday five persons were killed and several others injured by being struck by an express train.

—The Hungarian cabinet crisis is due to the enforced use of the German language in issuing orders to the Hungarian contingent in the Austro-Hungarian army.

—Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador to the United States, died Wednesday at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, where he was spending his vacation.

—An improvement in the Balkan situation is noted by the Sofia press, although reports of Turkish atrocities continue.

—The czar of Russia is visiting the emperor of Austria. The monarchs kissed when they met.

—A Dublin, Ga., negro, formerly a preacher, who has been acting as the supreme scribe and treasurer of a negro insurance order operating over the state, has shipped with the funds of the organization.

—Fast mail train No. 97, on the Southern, jumped the track near Danville, Va., Sunday, and nine persons were killed and seven injured.

—Colonel William Youngblood, a leading Alabama republican, who was third auditor of the treasury under McKinley, declares that Roosevelt, if nominated, will be defeated.

—In Loudon county, Tennessee, Deputy Sheriff Griffiths was killed and a citizen, John Poole, wounded while attempting to make an arrest.

—According to advices to The Houston Post, the cotton crop in Texas will be 3,500,000 bales short, owing to dry weather and the ravages of different pests.

—A bulletin from Buffalo, N. Y., states that Mrs. Davis rallied during Sunday, and her condition showed a marked improvement.

—Oberlin M. Carter, serving a five years' term in Leavenworth prison, will be released in November, and it is said he will appear as prosecuting witness against Greene and Gaynor.

—President Roosevelt left Oyster Bay, with his family, for Washington Monday morning.

—All packing plants in the United States is threatened with a tie-up by a general strike of butchers and affiliated workmen throughout the country.

—It is stated that 15,000 miners, employed by the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, will strike if Altoona scale is not carried out by the company.

—Chicago Federation of Musicians served notice on centennial managers that if the United States marine band takes part in exercises that not one of the bands of the federation would participate.

—Both the plague and the cholera are raging at Pei Tang, a seaport 50 miles east of Tien Tsin, China. Two thousand deaths there during the past two months.

—Lord Milner is on his way to London to consult with premier about accepting the portfolio of secretary for the colonies.

—The directors of the Savannah, Ga., fair are considering the advisability of extending an invitation to President Roosevelt.

—Lewis Nixon announces his candidacy for the democratic nomination for the New York mayoralty.

—Dr. H. H. Kemp, the Marietta, Ga., physician charged with the murder of John D. Gantt, a patient, was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and fined \$350.

—Four negroes were sentenced for murder at the term of Talbot county, Ga., superior court just closed. Three were sent up for life and one for twenty years.

—Mississippi is experiencing a labor famine. The mills and brick yards are having trouble getting hands, as well as the farmers.

—Clifton Brannan executed at Wise, Va., for wife murder. Before going to scaffold he made a speech and asked indulgence of his deed. About three hundred of the crowd agreed with him.

—At Friday's session of the southern grand lodge of Odd Fellows at Baltimore the report of the committee on the proposed million dollar memorial hall was adopted.

## DEATH CLAIMS HERBERT.

British Ambassador to United States  
Passes Away in Switzerland, the  
Victim of Consumption.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador to the United States, died Wednesday at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, after a long and plucky fight against consumption, which terminated with tragic suddenness.

Sir Michael had been at Davos-Platz about five weeks. When he returned to London from America, he confessed that he felt far from well; but his physicians still held out hopes of his conquering the consumption. The ambassador expected to leave Davos-Platz a week or so ago, in order to greet the Alaska commissioners in London; but he contracted bronchitis. Of this he wrote, only a few days ago, quite slightly, saying it was only annoying because on account of it the doctor insisted on his not going to London to see his American friends.

Lady Herbert intended to leave Switzerland a short time ago with her children, but she apparently changed her plans and remained at Davos-Platz, though the resort is deserted at this time of the year. Lady Herbert was formerly Miss Letitia Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the New York banker, and is related to the Vanderbilts, Ogden, Gould and Astor families.

The following statement, by authority of President Roosevelt, was issued at the white house:

"The president is deeply shocked and grieved at the death of Sir Michael Herbert, both because of his personal affection for Sir Michael and because of his high appreciation of him as an official."

President Roosevelt sent a message of condolence to Lady Herbert, as did also Secretary Hay. Mr. Choate, our ambassador at London, was instructed by the state department to convey to the British foreign office an appropriate expression of the Washington government's sympathy.

## OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

Showing Enormous Receipts and Dis-  
bursements for Past Fiscal Year.

A Washington dispatch says: Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secretary Shaw his report on the condition of the treasury June 30, 1913, and its operations during the past fiscal year. The total net revenue for the year was \$560,396,674, an increase of \$38,938,439 over the year preceding, and the total expenditures \$560,099,007, an increase of \$35,782,034.

The surplus was \$4,297,667, as compared with \$91,287,375 in 1912. In the receipts there was an increase of upward of \$30,000,000 from customs, and a falling off of over \$41,000,000 from internal revenue, the latter being the result of legislation enacted with that object. On the side of the expenditures there was an increase in every important account, except pensions and interest, in which there were slight savings. The expenditures for the two military departments, which together amounted to \$191,237,554, forming by far the heaviest outlay for any single purpose, were upward of \$21,000,000 greater than the year before.

The aggregate income, including beside the revenues, the receipts from bonds, notes and coin certificates, was \$1,211,394,097, and the aggregate outgo \$1,122,647,665. At the close of the year the treasury held \$993,068,869 in gold and silver on deposit against outstanding certificates and treasury notes, beside the \$150,000,000 in gold which forms the reserve against United States notes.

Treasurer Roberts places the monetary stock of the country on June 30, 1913, including gold and silver, United States notes, treasury notes and national bank notes, not certificates, at \$2,686,149,621, an increase of \$124,882,963 for the year. The increase in gold was \$60,137,401, and in national bank notes \$56,998,559.

The total estimated stock of gold was \$1,252,731,990.

The increase of the money in circulation during the year was \$121,740,752, of which \$59,776,462 was in gold and gold certificates and \$61,964,290 in national bank notes. The share of money for each person increased 89 cents and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to 42 per cent, the highest ratio ever recorded. There has been a continual increase in the proportions of paper currency of the denominations of \$10 and under in circulation, but the growth hardly keeps pace with the demand. The supply can be increased if congress will authorize the issue of gold certificates for \$10 and remove the restriction on the issue of \$5 notes by national banks. To meet the constant pressure requires strenuous effort. The national bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to \$196,429,621, or 51 per cent of the average outstanding. The figures show that the tens and twenties remain in circulation longest.

## BECAUSE OF GERMAN LANGUAGE

The Austro-Hungarian Situation Grows  
More Dangerous and Critical.

The German merchants in Budapest are going about in fear of their lives on account of threats of death leveled at them as a result of the language agitation in Hungary, which has resulted in the resignation of Premier Hodevary and may result in open rebellion against Francis Joseph.

## SHOTGUN QUARANTINE WANTED.

People Along Rio Grande River Appeal  
to the Government.

Fearing an epidemic of yellow fever, a number of persons living along the Rio Grande have appealed to the war department for the establishment of a "shotgun" quarantine and that soldiers be ordered to this duty. While the officials of the department are alive to the necessity for action, they have concluded that the present outbreak does not justify such radical steps.

## THREE BROTHERS DIE.

Van Wormer Boys Pay Death Penalty  
in Electric Chair for Murder of  
Their Aged Uncle.

A dispatch from Danemora, N. Y., says: Without one unforeseen incident to mar the perfect and dignified execution of the death penalty imposed by the trial court, sustained by the court of appeals and not interfered with by Governor Odell, Willis, Frederick M., and Burton VanWormer, three brothers, were put to death in fifteen and a half minutes at Clinton prison Friday morning, for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, at Greendale, Columbia county, on Christmas eve, 1901. There was not one sensational circumstance connected with the execution. The men walked from the doors of their cells with calm demeanor, but extreme pallor.

Every precaution had been taken to hearing more than the departure of their brother from the room. The doors had been padded and the interstices stuffed with cotton so that the steps of those who removed the lifeless body from the death chamber to the morgue could not be heard.

Three applications of the current and further time was required for the execution of Willis, but only two applications in the case of Frederick, and in two minutes from the time he crossed the threshold of the room the doctors pronounced him dead. The bodies were carried out into the prison morgue and the summons for the last brother was taken back by the guards.

Burton was killed even more quickly than the other two. Only one application was required, though it was retained slightly longer at full pressure than in the other cases.

In most all respects the tragedy which closed at Clinton prison with the electrocution of the three brothers was unique in modern criminal history. Only once before in this state it is recalled that three brothers have gone to their death together; for a murder in which they were jointly concerned.

On Christmas eve, 1901, with their cousin, Harvey Bruce, the three brothers drove from their home in Kinderhook, some fourteen miles to the hamlet of Greendale, in Columbia county, where lived Peter A. Hallenbeck, the uncle of the Van Wormers. On the way they stopped at the Greendale church. Thence they went on to Hallenbeck's house, where Mr. Hallenbeck, his aged wife and his aged mother were sitting in the lamplight in their living room. Both the women saw them drive past. In a few moments there was a knock at the door and Mr. Hallenbeck answered, to find masked men before him, armed with revolvers. Burton Van Wormer led the way, and with him the old man grappled. At once the four began a fusillade of pistol shots, which fairly riddled the body of Mr. Hallenbeck.

Mr. Hallenbeck, although mortally wounded, broke away from his assailants and went to the landing of the stairs, where he kept a loaded shotgun. The assailants saw him get the gun and fled. The man fell to the floor and died. The young men soon afterward were arrested, betrayed by their footprints in the snow, and because they were known to have harbored bitter feelings and to have made threats against their uncle. They were brought to trial before an extraordinary term of the supreme court, appointed by Governor Odell, in Albany, on March 30, 1902. Harvey Bruce turned state's evidence, and it was to a large extent on his testimony that the conviction of the Van Wormers was secured. He swore that upon the ride back from the scene of the crime each of the brothers boasted of having shot their uncle.

Judge O'Brien, in writing the unanimous opinion of his court against the appeal, pronounced incredibly the main plea of defense that the expedition of the four to Hallenbeck's house was in the nature of a young men's prank, the fatal outcome of which had not been apparent. The court fixed upon the week of July for the carrying out of the death sentence, but the Van Wormers have been twice respite by Governor Odell.

Harvey Bruce, their fellow in crime, for which they died, was tried alone and was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen years.

## M'CLELLAN AGAINST LOW.

Tammany Hall, New York, Names City  
Ticket in Boisterous Meeting.

A New York dispatch says: Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, carried through his program at the democratic city convention held at Carnegie hall Friday night. The democrats named George B. McClellan for mayor, Edward M. Grout for comptroller and Charles V. Forres for president of the board of aldermen. Thousands crowded the hall and thousands more were unable to gain admission. There were scenes of wild excitement within the building and a great crush in which many were hurt outside.

## JAPAN TAKES HOSTILE STEPS.

Two Regiments of Infantry Sent to  
Corea May Start Trouble.

According to reliable information received in Paris, Japan has decided to send two regiments of infantry to Corea. This is regarded in authoritative quarters as being a most important step as affecting Russia-Japanese relations and as likely to accentuate the possibilities of a war crisis.

## WELL-KNOWN GEORGIAN ILL.

Colonel Usher Thomson Stricken at  
Army Camp in Kentucky.

News comes from the army camp at Howard, Ky., that while riding with the troops of the Blue Army out of Camp Young Tuesday Colonel Usher Thomson, of the Georgia National Guard, who is at the encampment with Lieutenant Colonel Harry Silverman, representing the Cracker State, was suddenly taken ill and had to be carried back to the camp by an ambulance.

## DEADLY ACCIDENTS

Result in Death of Ten Peo-  
ple and Injury of Many.

## BOTH CAUSED BY TRAINS

One Engine Crashed Into Street Car  
at Chicago and Another Into a  
Crowd of People Near  
Philadelphia.

Five persons were killed and twenty-five others injured by a collision between the Wisconsin Central limited passenger train, which leaves the city at 6 o'clock, and a Forty-third avenue street car in Chicago Wednesday night. The street car was crowded with passengers returning from the Harlem race track and every man in the car was injured. The motorman had received the signal to cross and had just reached the center of the track when the passenger train crashed into his car. None of the passengers had time to escape.

The blame for the accident is laid by Motorman Kirov upon the wet rails of the track. He saw the danger in time to avoid it and applied the brakes, but the car slid along the track with locked wheels. The passenger train, which was running at a high rate of speed, struck the street car near the center, cutting it squarely in two. It was reduced to splinters in an instant, and the force of the collision was such that several of the injured were hurled high in the air, and two of the killed met their deaths by striking the ground after being thrown up from the wreck.

## Tragic Ending of Family Reunion.

A merry party, composed of about a dozen persons, was run down by a passenger train Wednesday night at Sharn Hill, seven miles south of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, killing five and injuring three others.

The accident occurred in front of the Sharn Hill station while the party was waiting for a train. There had been a family reunion at the Farran home and several members of the Farran family had accompanied the guests to the station. The Lamokin accommodation, for which the party was waiting, usually passed the station on the fourth track. This was known to some of the party, and when the train was heard coming in the distance nearly every one passed over to the third or freight track. Before any one could give a warning the accommodation train came rapidly down the third track and ploughed into the group.

## COTTON VIRTUAL FAILURE

Reports from All Southern States  
Growing the Fleece Staple Show  
an Enormous Decrease.

The special reports on the cotton condition gathered by The New York Journal of Commerce at the end of September show a decline of 11.8 points during the month. This leaves a condition of 67.8 points compared with 64.7 same date in 1912 and 63.5 in 1911.

Every state showed the unusual deterioration during the month, especially Texas, where a drop of 17.6 points is indicated. The remarks of many correspondents suggest a still greater decline; but their estimates reduced to figures give the result stated.

These declines of 17.6 points for Texas and nearly 12 points for the entire cotton belt probably show the greatest deterioration in any September on record, although the crop still appears to be in as good condition as usual at this season. The boll weevil seems to have wrought unprecedented havoc in Texas, while drought, rust, shedding and worms have done more or less damage throughout the entire cotton belt, September weather conditions being generally unfavorable.

Prospects for a top crop are poor and the season is still two to four weeks late, according to locality.

Replies have been received from over 1,300 correspondents, the average date being September 24. All states show decrease.

## 800 QUIETED BY MILITARY.

Street Car Traffic Resumed Without  
Trouble With the Rioters.

A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says: Street car traffic in the Canadian Soo, which has been suspended during the disturbed condition of affairs incident to the closing of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company industries, was resumed Wednesday without demonstration. Colonel Buchanan, who arrived Tuesday night in charge of the detachment of troops from Toronto, relieved Colonel Elliott, of the local military, and assumed command.

## FALLING DIRT KILLS TWO.

Cave-in of a Trench at Columbus, Ga.,  
Whelms Workers.

Two are dead and several are injured as the result of a cave-in in a deep trench in front of the new board of trade building at Columbus, Ga., Wednesday afternoon.

The dead are: Robert L. Johnson, superintendent of public works of the city of Columbus; Brad Smith, a colored laborer in the employ of the city.

## FAVORS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Union Labor Given One Instance of  
Consolation by President.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an address to organized labor which advocates the eight-hour day, opposes abuse by the courts of the writ of injunction and strongly asserts the principles of the union shop. The address describes the recent conference with President Roosevelt, quoting the president as favoring the eight-hour bill.

FOR WOMAN'S  
BENEFIT

EXERCISING FOR BEAUTY.

Some Hints For Women Who Desire  
Muscular Development.

The following exercise is recommended for filling out the chest and throat: Take the usual erect position with chest out high and fine, heels together, and hips back. Bring the arms directly forward with the hands tightly clinched and palms upmost; then draw the arms back as if you were pulling at reins, keeping the arms directly at the sides and sending them back as far as ever you can. All this time the chest must be kept forward. Never allow it to relax. With every pull at the make-believe reins take a deep inhalation, exhaling when the elbows are far back, and take a rest of four or five seconds. This exercise means muscular development. It should be started slowly, and increased gradually. First day repeat only five times; in a week increase to ten. As you get stronger, you can make it fifteen.

Hollows at the base of the neck is an affliction with which many women suffer.

A tiny little scoop is considered pretty, much prettier indeed than a neck that is layers upon layers of fat. However, for an actual hollow in the neck this exercise will be found beneficial:

Heels together, hips back, chest out. Close the teeth tight together, turn the head so you will look straight over the right shoulder, then, with the fingers anointed with skin food, gently massage the left side of the neck, sending the finger tips about in tiny circles, always with an upward, outward pressure. Massage while counting five; turn the head the other way, count five again, and continue for six or seven minutes—never any longer.

Beware of fatigue when exercising. Remember that as soon as you are tired you are in no condition for exercise. Drawing upon the strength of the muscles is an exhilarating pastime, not a task, and you should think of your exercise in that way. Whatever is a bore is not a mental stimulus, and when the mind is congenially centered results are much speedier and more lasting.

An exercise for the nervous girl who can't sleep and who thinks she is the biggest of martyrs and the saddest of mortals is to stand erect and very slowly relax every muscle of the body. Drop the shoulders forward and let the chest cave in; head must fall forward on the bust. Then very slowly and gradually raise the chest, letting the shoulders and head go back until the head rests on the back. Sway the shoulders forward, and in that way bring the head in position without any force or tension. There must be no muscular movement of the neck. It is the swaying of the shoulders that takes the head from one position to another. Drop right shoulder and lift left, allowing head to drop to right. Back slowly to position. Of course all the muscles of the face must be completely relaxed.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## The Little Woman.

Rumor has it that once again the small woman is to be the "fashion." It is so long since the time when the petite was not rather a stigma than otherwise that the really small people of our acquaintance find it is anything but an easy matter to believe that a "good time" is really coming to them. Time was when the fashionable novelists of the day created heroines who were all fairy-like beings with infinitesimal waists and impossible hands and feet; and long before their day the poet Suckling had immortalized a certain little bride fashioned on a miniature plan which greatly commended itself to him.

But the reign of the "daughter of the gods, divinely tall"—the girl who can round the links twice in the morning, who can play tennis all the afternoon, and dance all the evening—has had so long a reign that her smaller sisters had grown quite accustomed to their eclipse. Perhaps, now that "little" women are to be the rage, we shall enjoy a period of fashions suited to set off her style of beauty to the best advantage. Hitherto the difficulty of dressing both becomingly and fashionably if one's height did not reach the essential five feet seven inches has proved a terrible problem, the solution of which defied all efforts.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## The Fashionable Skirt.

The skirt made with yoke is for the moment extremely fashionable, and the yoke may be plain, trimmed, shirred or of different material to the rest of the gown. A lace yoke so shaped as to be much narrower at the back than in front made so that it fits in with a panel of the same lace, which covers the front breadth, or takes its place, is most effective, but the shirred yoke in wide or narrow cords, as is the more becoming, is also extremely effective. Some of the veiling and crepe de chine gowns have the yoke only at the sides and back and a perfectly plain front breadth. Then below the yoke, at the sides and back, the skirt is in accordion or wide pleats. The fashion is thought to make the hips look smaller, but it is necessary to arrange the shirrings most carefully, so there shall not be a particle of material more than is required on the hips and there must always be the effect of the yoke being shorter at the back than in front.

Not particularly new, but always effective, is the skirt with the hand-tucked yoke, in bias effect, and then below the yoke the breadths alternate tucked and plain. Not only is this a smart fashion for muslin and thin materials of all kinds, but for taffeta and cloth of light weight as well.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## The Commonplace Girl.

"Many think the commonplace girl is a social failure, but she is not," says an observing woman. "As a rule, the brilliant and unusual girls receive more than their right share of praise; but we cannot help loving the commonplace girl for the little part she plays in life. Yet we seldom tell her so."

## The Commonplace Dress.

One of the great drawbacks to a woman's feeling comfortable in general society is found in her dress. For a man the dress is straight. His evening dress is practically the same for all occasions. It is only when he wanders from the conventional and indulges in such enormities as a four-in-hand with a dress suit that he makes fatal blunders.

With a woman the case is different. She does not always know how she ought to dress. If she goes to a dinner and wears the only high-necked gown in the room she is as uncomfortable as she would be if she went to an evening party in a low-necked frock and found every other woman there dressed to the chin. Because of